wring been made of their partion of the land originally taken up by Squatter claim by Robert, a pittim to a land where he could enjoy free soil and speech. As the remarks of Mr. Chapman are historical, I will give a brief synopsis, and, if given cotten it would be a model for Fourth of July oractive. It would be a model for Fourth of July oractive. ters; if for no other reason than that it was brief

and appropriate.

Imagine, he said, if you can, 220 years ago, a limagine, he said, if you can, mother, brother, Imagine, he said, if you can, mother, brother, youth of 18 years leaving father, mother, brother, sisters, family connections and all the associations sisters, family connections and coming here with a litand comforts of home, and coming here with a litand comforts of home, and coming here with a litand comforts of home, and coming here with a litand comforts of home. tle pilgrim band to barcest a new home i tion persecution for conscience sake. We have all read the story and seen the picture of John all read the story and seen the picture of John Rogers, burnt at the stake in presence of his family, because he would not conform to the religion of the State. That seene indicates the state of society that sent the Pilgrims to find a new home and freedom to worship God as their consciences dictated—here in the wilderness, where now we can meet in peace, free from all interfershould meet on this National Anniversary to honor our Pilgrim ances ors, whose families were Non-Confermists, who were as much persecuted by the Established Church as were those who opposed the power of the Pope. The Pilgrims were more known in this country as Puritans than Non-Conformists, and they established the forms of worship still prevalent all over New England. It is pot to be wondered that our apcestors fled, even pot to be wondered that our accessors new, even to a savage wilderness, from a country that was deluged in blood, fraternally spilled, for conscience sake through all the reigns of James I. and Charles I., who became such an unendurable tyrant to his subjects that they rose in their might and cut off his head. Then followed the bloody civil wars of Cromwell, all for the sake of religion From such a country it is not to be wondered that people who were actuated by pure religious senti-ments fled to this, or that mothers should send their children, as the mother of Robert Chapman seef him and his two sisters, to the wilds of America.

Our forefathers, notwithstanding their compelled separation from their native land, loved it still—loved to call it home; but our mother, like many other smart mothers, did not spare the rod for fear it might speil the child, or that the child might outgrow its obedience to the parent; but, having struck at last too hard a blow, the child reseated and struck back, and then commenced that bel-ligerent state that resulted in our Declaration. eighty years ago, of Independence of parental con-trol, which is this day so widely celebrated. trol, which is this day so widely celebrated. At ter set up housekeeping by herself, and family in-tercourse was renewed, and has continued, with one little interruption, until each family feels the necessity of mutual friendship, and each is extending the family into all parts of the globe, in every habitable part of which the mother tongue may be heard; and now we may predict that the great powerful nation that was a waste of petty warlike ribes five hundred years ago, and the nation that has grown up in a country that was a waste of saveges and a wilderness less than two hundred years ago, separated by an ocean that took months to cross, will soon be in hourly communication with

Such is the progress of civilization; and as it has progressed so far, it may in the next five hun-dred years progress till the Angle-American language shall prevail, and the telegraph unite all nations, and all cultivate peace and the true interests of the human family. Then, when knowledge prevails, mankind may enter upon a state of existence net only worthy of a glorious destiny, but worthy an annual national birth-day celebra-

tion like our own Fourth of July.

He was followed briefly by the Hon. Charles Chapman of Hartford, who among other things congratulated his kinsmen that none of the name had been in prison or in danger of the halter.

The writer, being called up by some of the en thusiastic friends of Free Speech and Fremont congratulated them that they lived in a section of the United States where the freedom fought for by those who made the Declaration of Independence could be enjoyed, and where free speech could be enloyed without endangering their lives er liberty, or subjecting their necks to a halter as was now the case in slave-ridden, tyrant-oppressed Kansas. At this, one of the Free-Speech-Suppression party, an ex-Locofoco sheriff of the county, knowing that most of those present had been attached to his political faith, and thinking himself still strong, objected to hearing any-thing said about Kansas, upon which the speaker came to an abrupt close, notwithstanding the vociferous shouts of ninety-nine of each of the three hundred persons present to "Go on, go on.
But he replied that he knew how excessively ten der the corns were of all who advocate club-law to stop free speech, and, as he presumed his remarks were excertating the gentleman's toes, he ould forbear to tread on them, notwithstanding he was evidently in a very helpiess minority. Bat the ball once set in motion could not be stopped, and Fremont became the pleasing theme of the remainder of the day; and it was then first discovered that a large number of those who had been Democrats, and were accounted sure for the accession, were determined to shake off their party shackles, and vote for the popular candi-

party shackles, and vote for the popular candidate—the man of the people—not only because they liked the man and the platform on which he stands, but because they abhor the new doctrine of the party who falsely arrogate to themselves the name of "The Democracy."

ANOTHER STRAW.

There was another inkling—another straw to indicate the set of the wind, at the cars, when that portion of the company that were from the West took their departure. A parting cheer was given by those remaining to their friends returning to their homes, when a stranger standing upon one of the platforms of the cars that came loaded from the East with a living freight, called out, "now let us give them three cheers for Fremont." If there was a soul upon that train that doubted or disbelieved in the rapid spread of a public sentiment lieved in the rapid spread of a public sentiment that burns like a prairie fire, even here in standold Connecticut, I think his doubts endured a severe shock when he heard the response to that call, and when he heard the response to that call, and saw the white handkerchiefs wave from every win-dew of that long train.

"Can this be possible," said one of the old Jack-ton guard, "that I see and hear this in Connecti-

Verily, it is possible.

THE TRAVELERS FOR FREMONT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Women and children not voting—all the ladies go

for Jessie's man. A few days ago a vote was taken on a much larger train—all for Fremont, with three excep-tions, two of whom were postmasters; they feebly announced themselves as for Buchanan. The third said, "I am for Fillmore, but, damn it all, he

hasn't a sight, and I shall have to vote for Fre-mont." So it goes—Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are rising.

Yours,

A. W. A vote for President was taken on the care of the

Michigan Southern Railroad, between Chicago and Michigan City, about a week ago, with the following

second choice, and three of them said Fremont was theirs.

COL. FREMONT IN 1848—INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. T. C. PETERS.

The editor of this paper, recollecting that Mr. Peters of Genesee, who is well known as a devoted and intelligent friend of agriculture, and as a citizen who has filled important public stations with fidelity and ability, traveled west with Col. Fremont in 1848, and had frequent opportunities of learning his views then, addressed Mr. P. a note, to which the following is the response:

Darien, July 1, 1856.

Mr Kind Friend: Your favor is just received.
You say that, "having a lively recollection of your esthusiastic admiration of Col. Fromont, when, in 1948, you were a fellow-traveler of his," you desire

me, in view of the fact that the opposition are ondeavoring to prejudice his claims to the popular regard of the North because he is a South Carolinian by birth, and that they declare that his avowed opisions against the extrustion of Slavery are assumed for the o-carion, to write you, for publication, so far as it is proper to do so, what his opinions were then on the great question of Slavery-Extersion which now convuises the courtry. Of course I cheerfully comply, because I wish to do incline to the man who seems to have been wish to do justice to the man who seems to have been providentially selected for this crisis.

I met Col. Fremont and his wife early in the Autumn

I met Col. Fremont and his wide early in the Autumn of 1848 on the streamer Saratoga, which was then in the Huffalo and Sandusky line. I made their acquaintance soon after we left Buffalo, and, as we were detained by head-winds and other causes, we were together nearly or quite two days. Owing to peculiar circumstance, not necessary now to meating, our acquaintance became very intended. tion, our acquaintance became very intenste, par-taking more of that which is the result of years than of days. It was of the most confidential kind; indeed, had I belonged to their own family, it could

of days. It was of the most confidential kind; indeed, had I belonged to their own family, it could scarcely have been more so.

He was then on his way to the western frontier, to set out on another and final overland journey to Galifornia by a new route, for the purpose of making an exploration of a section of the Continent which was yet unknown, except to the trapper or Indian. His wife was accompanying him as far as Westport, on the confince of Missouri, to cheer and comfort him with her presence till the last moment. And much did he need her comforting presence. There had been no time during his whole career, when his prospects really looked so gloomy as then, or when the stoutest heart might quali. He had nearly drained the bitter cup. He did indeed drink its last hitter dregs before the journey ended. It was on that dreadful journey that he lost so many of his brave and ever-faithful companions, and nearly perished himself.

He had but recently got through with his courtmartis—a trial which, from its incoption to its close, was one of the most unjust and disgraceful that has ever been held in this country. Instead of an honorable acquittal and high commendation for his glorious services, it found him guilty, and, in carrying out its judgment, he had been demissed the service. He

services, it found him guilty, and, in carrying out its judgment, he had been dismissed the service. He have that great injustice had been done him, and he felt it hearly. He was poor, having only the amount of his salary for his own and family's support. But this was not all; for Congress having refused to assume the debta he had contracted in the conquest of California, he was going back empty-handed, and with the certain prospect of every species of arrogance from that source.

gance from that source.

He was returning to California as a private citizen, and with the intention of making there his future home. Sone kind friends in New-York had enabled henne. Some kind friends in New-Tork had enabled bim to send round the necessary muchinery for mills which he intended to erect upon his ranch, since so famous, and so valuable, but then only valuable as afforcing a fine property for agricultural purposes. Both he and his noble wife looked forward to the time when they would be able to entertain their friends

time when they would be able to entertain their friends in their own house, and upon their own farm in that then far-off territory. Gold had not yet been discovered, and he expected to conquer success by the same indomitable perseverance that had thus far sustained bim in one of the most remarkable careers ever run by any man of his age in this or any other country. And it was yet pleasant to see how he was run by any man of his age in this or any other country. And it was very pleasant to see how he was cheered on and encouraged by his wife, whose notions of independence were gratified by the vast prospect of doing good which was opened to them in that he we country. Neither had any other thought or expectation than to obtain an honorable and respected position by their own industry and economy. I mention these facts to show you, that whatever opinious he then entertained and expressed were the result of a settled conviction, and not influenced by any motives of policy. Those who know the man thoroughly, know that he is incapable of giving expression to any other than his own well-settled and thorough convictions upon any important subject brought to his notice or discussion.

tree or discussion.

Feeling great interest in having California a Free State, and feeling satisfied that wherever his lot was east he would exercise a great influence over those who were associated with him, the subject of Stavery was often freely and thoroughly discussed, and in the most urrestrained and conficential manner. In all cases, I found Col. Fremont's opinions to be

In all cases, I found Col. Fremont's opinions to be decidedly opposed to the extension of Slavery into free territory. He considered it a serious evil, regretted its existence, and was most determinedly opposed to its extension. He was as strong a State-rights man as either of us, believing that there was more danger to be apprehended from the encroachments of the General Government, in bad hands, than from any want of mainty among the States. In all our discussions, I was unity among the States. In all our discussion surprised at his statesmanlike views. The out that broad and comprehensive patriotism which sought for the advancement of our common country to that high position among the nations of the earth which he considered her destiny; and all that he had done, and all that he had suffered, was amply compencone, and all that he had suffered, was amply compensated if he had been the means of bringing to the world's knowledge any of her wonderful resources. It was at such times that, despite his usual reserve and self-control, he would become enthusiastic over what seemed to him the glorious future of our beloved country. It was easy for me to see why he had held such complete control over his companions even in the midst of such interse sufferings. The whole secret was in the entire absence of all selfishness, which is one of the great charms of his character.

There were very many facts disclosed which showed how entirely he was opposed to Slavery, and that he would suffer any privation rather than to become even a resident in a Slave State. But they were so mixed up with matters which were more or less properly confidential, that I do not feel at liberty to repeat them. Still I may perhaps be permitted to refer to one as illustrating his great repugnance to a life of dependence. After his dismissal from the service, his South Carolina friends, much to their honor, came forward seat traddened him a Professorahin in the College at

illustrating his great repugnance to a life of dependence. After his diamissal from the service, his South-Carolina friends, much to their honor, came forward and tendered him a Professorship in the College at Columbia, with a salary of \$3,000 a year, or the 4 rosidency of a Railroad at an annual salary of \$5,000.

Modest and retiring in his manners, and unostentations in his habits, he is yet a keen observer and an industrious student. His habits of close observation, which have been exercised over a larger field in both hemispheres than any other man now before the people, with his practical good sense, give him a clearages of convention which is rarely at fault, and fit him adple, with his practical good sense, give him a clearness of perception which is rarely at fault, and fit him admirably for the Executive officer of a great nation. Of his capacity I have no doubt, for thus far he has proved himself a lequate to every emergency. In purity of character, in a knowledge of the wants of the people, in an indomitable will, and in a particular that would sacrifice everything for the true glory of the whole country, he has no superior.

From what I then learned of Col. Fremont's character and opinions, without any regard to his subsequent career, I do not believe that there is any man in the Union more thoroughly democratic. So firm are my convictions on this subject, that I am willing to stake my life upon his fidelity to the principles of the Democratic Republican party. With best wishes, sincerely your friend,

Mr. Benjamin Welch, Jr.

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION ON THE

FOURTH.

The friends of Freedom and Fremont celebrated the eightieth anniversary of American independence at Springfield, Massachusetts, in a spirited manner. The Springfield, Massachusetts, in a spirited manner. The attendance was very large and very enthusiastic. The Hon. George Bliss of Springfield presided, and among the speakers were the Hon. Julius Rockwell, Judge Hoar, Col. A. O. Brewster, the Hon. Benjamin Stanton, M. C. of Ohio, the Hon. James Dixon, U. S. Senator elect from Connecticut, Col. Fitz Henry Warren of lowa, Gen. Pomeroy, Wm. J. Paterson of Kansus, the Hon. Henry Wilson and others. The enthusiasm ran high, notwithstanding the rain.

Among the letters received from distinguished gentlemen, who had been invited to speak, were the following:

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER. SILVER FROM CHARLES SUNNER.

SILVER SPRING, NEAR WASHINGTON,
Wednesday, July 2, 18%.

DEAR SIK: I am contioned by my present debitity
sgainst all exertion: but I am unwilling to let your summons
to Springfield on the Fourth of July pass without acknowledge-

to Springfield on the Fourth of July pass without acknowledgemeet.

It is well that you dedicate the anniversary of our Independer on the generous efforts, by which our country may be
pender on the generous efforts, by which our country may be
temancipated from a tyranny far worse than that against which
our fathers rose. I that that you will all, without regard to
out fathers rose. I that that you will all, without regard to
out fathers rose. I that that you will all, without regard to
out fathers rose. I that that you will all, without regard to
ligarchy, and pledge yourselves to maintain your dociaration
housestly and firmly by your votes. And believe me, the cas
be done only by placing men in office who will insist that the
National Government, in all its branches, shall be openly, aclively and perpetually on the side of Freedom, instead of being,
tively and perpetually on the side of Freedom, instead of being,
sit now is, openly, scrively and perpetually on the side of
selt now is, openly, scrively and perpetually on the side of
selt now is. Openly, scrively and perpetually on the side of
selt now is. Openly, scrively and perpetually ours.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Savery. Balleve me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours.

CHARLES SYMNER.

FROM JUDGE EMMET.

New York, July 1, 1856.

Drar Sir: I regret that a recent illness puts it out of my power to accept the invitation I have received through you, to join with the friends of Fremon and Freedom in Springs field in the celebration of the 4th inst. I trust, however, that field in the celebration of the 4th inst. I trust, however, that field in the celebration may be carried out such the ulterior purpose of the celebration may be carried out such the ulterior purpose of the celebration may be carried out such the ulterior purpose of the celebration may be carried out such the ulterior purpose of the celebration may be carried out such the slaveholding power, no matter to what parties they may after the slaveholding power, no matter to what parties they may be rectore have belonged. It is very certain that unity of purpose and concert of action are necessary to insure auccess in the pose and concert of action are necessary to insure auccess in the form or issues should for the present be allowed to distract the united efforts of the friends of Freedom.

That Col. Fremont is the best man for our standard bearer is proved by the upprecedented enthmiasm with which his nomination has been received throughout the land; and I am would not be supposed to the particular in their conviction, and he has well surtained, in his own character and career, the distinguished name which he inherited. His course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He course career, the distinguished name which he inherited. He cours

is not only sound, but resions for the right. It would have been fortunate for the country if such men has herefolders been selected to bit her high offices.

They put to return my success thanks to the Young Men's Fremanc Club of Springfield, for uniting to the invitation you sent me, and with best regards to yourself, believe me respectively yours, &c.

R. EMMET.

The friends of Freedom and Temperance celebrated at Poughkeepsie on the Fourth. The Hon. James L. Lours of Brooklyn, formerly of Washington County, delivered the oration. The day was fine and the ordience select. All passed off well

Several of the Western towns in Rutland County, Vt., and of the Eastern towns in Washington County N Y., assembled in mass meeting at Fair Haven on the Fourth, to aid the cause of suffering Kanses. It was a magnificent gathering of noble Yankee hearts. WILLIAM HENRY TEFFT, esq., a young la vyer of this city, delivered the principal address. The very best sperit prevailed, and efficient measures were set on foot to reeder substantial aid to Kansas.

YATES COUNTY ON THE FOURTH .- The friends of Freedom rallied 6,000 strong at Penn Yan to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of our Independence. The

the eightieth anniversary of our Independence. The day, the place, and the audience were such as to exhibitate the beart of every lover of liberty.

Judge Wells of the Supreme Court was President of the day, and Judge Culver of Brooklyn, the Orster. The clergy and ladies, the Democracy and Whigs, fire companies and children, were all out in their strength. The entire assemblage listened for two hours in deep, breathless and sympathetic earnestness to the discussion of the great truths enunciated eighty years ago by the founders of our government.

Little Yates was the banner county for Freedom in the election of 1855. She purposes to keep that posi-

the election of 1855. She purposes to keep that posi-tion in 1856. Indeed, it is gravely contended that only every tenth man of her voters can be found for Bu-chenan and Slavery. We shall listen for the report of her gun in Kovember.

FOURTH OF JULY REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION AT PATERSON, N. J .- In the City of Paterson the only formal celebration of the day was that of the Repub licens. It took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a the Tabernacle, on the island in the Passaic River A large proportion of the audience was composed o Mr. L. R. STELLE, the former editor of Th wemen. Poterson Guardian, the Democratic organ of tha county, was chosen President of the day. Prayer

Poterson Guardian, the Democratic organ of tha county, was chosen President of the day. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Joseph Parker. The Deslaration of Lideperdence was reac by C. S. Hosporn, etc. There was music appropriate to the day by a Glee Club. Spirited speeches were made by A. Oakey Hall, esq., of New York, and by Mr. Brigos of Ohio, which were listered to with attention and favor by the intelligent successor event.

Mr. Hall, in the commencement of his lengthy and able speech, spoke of the pleasure which he felt in addressing them upon this occasion—in which they had come together in the holy name of Liberty—upon the pat perils and the present crisis of this nation. He sesured them that we have commenced a new era of Fourth of Julys. He spoke of the Fourth of July when the bed on Independence Hall rang in tones of Freedom—the same bell which announced the nomination of John C. Fremont [Applause]. He referred, with much effect, also to the Fourth of July, 1826, on which that great statesman of New-Eogland, John Adams, died. And on this third eventual Fourth of July is any thousands have met in our free laud to celebrate the day upon the basis of the Republican platform [applause]; and there is now opening a glorious future for Freedom. The speaker referred to the Revolution as a contest to free the Colonies from bondage, and asked: Are we not fighting in this Republican contest for the freedom of a new colony is Kassas? Has not Congress decided by a vote of its choicest spirits that Kamas shall be free? [Continued applause]. In 1776 it was the blunder of my Lord North which resulted in our independence; and three days age, in Congress my Lady South committed the error which will make Kansas feet. If we have almost forgotten the Arnold of '76, we have now a lively recollection of the Arnold of '76 we have now a lively recollection of the Arnold of '76 we have now a lively recollection of the Arnold of '76 we have now a lively recollection of the Arnold of '76 we have now a lively recollection of the Arn

the present administration of the Government; rebels against the tyraony manifested in Kansas, and rebels against the platform set up by canning artifleers at Cincinsati. If that platform fall not by the weight of its iniquity, it will fall by the crushing weight of his annow who raved California. The speaker preceded to compare the Fillmors ment to the Loyalists, who, professing great regard for the Constitution, like those who are always talking of the care which they take of their contitution, are usually the greater dyspeptics. We have now in this contest the Rebel Republicans, the Loyalist Fillmors ites and the Buchanan Torica. The Tories of '76 were those who sympathized with the oppressions, and the Torics of the present show it by their treatment of Kansas, which asks for Freedom. The Tories were opposed to Liberty altogether; the Loyalists conceded that it was a priceless boon, but they were afraic of agitation; but when we had ought and conquered, the Loyalists of England liked us all the better for it. So, when we have elected Fremont and corquered, the Loyalists of England liked us all the better for it. So, when we have elected Fremont and Dayton, the statesmen of the South will take us tra-ternally by the hand. The orator then referred to the struggle in the Senate last week on the night of the etruggle in the Senate last week on the night of the passage of the Kansas bill. In the side-room, coffee, sandwiches, couches and all of the necessary appliances were in use to make those confortable who were fighting the battle of oppression, while on the other hand Mr. Seward and the twelve apostles of Freedom [applianse] contended for Liberty. And when that Senator, who had boasted that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, arcse and tausted Mr. Seward, that gentleman then told the Senator and his Pro-Slavery confederates that "the day of compromise had passed." [Applause.] They may cry peace, but there shall be no peace from this great Kepublican party of the Union until our fixal triumph. [Applause.] Compromise if you will upon questions of policy, such as tariffs and banks, but upon questions of priaciple let there be no compromises. The speaker glanced at the various compromises which have been made with the South, and characterized them as the opiates under which our statesmen slept from 1820. planced at the various compromises which have been made with the South, and characterized them as the opiates under which our statesmen slept from 1820 to 1856. He also poke of the incessant threats made by the South against the Union. It was the South which, in 1850, forced the Slavery issue upon us. Then the national speeches were made by the Northera speakers—the Southern speeches were sectional. Some efficial acts of Mr. Fillmore were then revie ved by Mr. Hall, to show that Mr. Fallmore had been too obedicant to the South. He also spoke of the alleged sanction of Slavery in the Constitution as a fallacy, dwelt briefly upon the outrages in Kansas, and disapproved of the power being given to President Pierce to appoint five Commissioners to whom to confide the destinics of Kansas. Judas Iscariot might as well have written a gospel. In conclusion, Mr. Hall spoke warmly in favor of the Republican candidates, Framont and Dayton, whose names were received with great favor by the assemblage.

The Republican rallying song, to the tune of the Marseillaiss, was then sing with good effect, and created a perfect fury of enthusiasm.

Mr. Briggs of Ohio then spoke eloqueatly and in a manner appropriate to the occasion, and was loudly applanded.

The meeting then separated, the greater portion of

applauded.

The meeting then separated, the greater portion of them evincing that a deep impression had been made in their minds by the speakers.

## KANSAS.

POSITION OF THE FREE-STATE SETTLERS [A Private Letter communicated by a citizen of Cuba, N. Y.] TOPEKA, Monday June 16, 1856.

I presume you are anxious to hear what we Free-State men are doirg. Well, we are not all butchered yet, and I hope there will not be any more bloodshed. But there probably will be, for the Southerners are still invading our country and threatening to kill or drive us from the Territory; and the troops of our tyransous, barbareus Administration, are stationed all through the country to protect them in their pulage and insults too outrageous to mention. We are in a bad fix. We could do semething-I think we could rid the country could do semething—I think we could rid the country of Missouri invaders—were it not for the troops. If we get together to defend ourselves we are dispersed; but we get together again. There will now be resistance. We have submitted too long, we have borne too much, to restrain ourselves longer, when we see our peaceable citizens murdered, our friends robbed and imprisoned. A man came in here a few days since who had been to Kansas City for merchants goods. On his way back, when a few miles from the city, he was stopped by an a med band, and his team, wagons and loading taken from him. Joseph Allens of Topeks, one of our merchants, has gone to his former beme in Rushford. You will see him if he stops in Coba. Tell him his aafe was in the wagon; it was driven into Missousi. Another man came in here the night be fore last, who was en his way to Kansas City for provisions, and was stopped by the ruffian and robbed of his team, wagos, and \$211 in money. They then board his heads and feet, his hands behind his back, and he was made to crouch down and a rope

fastened from his head to his feet. Not satisfied with that they gagged and blinded him, and then left aim! After long struggling he succeeded in getting his feet loose and walked seven miles before he got relief. You sak why we do n't rise and put a stop to such work? But what can we do unless help com a from some source? I have speat a large sum area ty, and I will spend all I have, a d give my life, too, before

ee hig this beautiful country made a Stave State.

I received a letter from A — yesterday. I am corry you are so un-asy about me. Now, I am just where I ought to be and want to be. If I were not where I ought to be and want to be. It were to be, so knew the state of things here, I would come as quick as possible. We have not been molested at Tepeka jet. This is too strong a place for them to attack without a large force. But they say, "To-"peka must come down." We will see about that. They have a bitter hate toward Topeka, it being the Incorporaters of the Free-State men. They the steat to attack the Legislature which is to meet here July 4. But if they come into this place as they did into Lawrence, they will get a very different reception I assure you; for there is no power in Kansas or Washington that can terrify us. We have no longer hop as the firstless or protection at the hand of the officers. ington that can terrify us. We have no longer hop as of justice or protection at the hand of the officers among us. We must have help. Our arms in many instances have been taken from us by the same officers and given to our enemies. This report is now, that there is geat excitement North and East, and that companies are forming to come to Kan-as. So let it be. The report is also that they are pouring in from Mussouri, which I think is true, as Sunner is calling his troops all below. The troops at this place received a measure on Enday. think is true, as Summer is calling his true ope all below. The troops at this place received a message on Friday, the 13th, to march intendiately to Lecompson, which is about twelve miles below here. And to day a large company passed through here from Fort Riley, which is seventy miles above here. Judging from the past, we have no faith that the troops will do snything for us. I am still delighted with the country. The climate is delightful, indeed. The sun shines rather hot, but there is a cool breeze continually. And shall have been tight country by highertal and cursed by Savthis beautiful country be highted and cursed by Sav-ery? This question must be answered by the sons of Freedom acting now!

THE PRISONERS IN CHAINS RELEASED

THE PRISORERS IN CHAINS RELEASED!

To the Editor of The Miss and Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. F., Saturday, June 28, 1856.

On Saturday last a company of five men came into our city from Tecumech, where they had been confined for some time as prisoners. They were captured by the dragoons on or about the 27th of last month, near for some time as prisoners. They were captured by the dragoons on or about the 27th of last month, near Osawatramie. Their arms were taken from them, chains put upon their ankies and driven their units under the hot sun with the irons upon them, in froat of the troops mounted on horses. They were hurried along on fort all day, without time being allowed them to get dinner and water on the road. One of them described his sufferings on that very warm day as horrible. At other times they were treated very well. The dragoons were under the command of Lieutenant Iverson, a rabid Pro-Slavery man, who has no sympathy for Free State men in his power. They were the chains upon their limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Jurige Cato they they were discharged, as nothing could be found against them. There of the party captured were, however, retained—Messrs. Partridge, John Brown, jr., and Williams. The two latter are members of the Kansas Legislature. The former was released on bail, and arrived here this morning. Four indictments were found against Mr. John Brown, jr., one for "hogh treason," "kidnapping a slave," "conspiracy," and one for "horse steating;" Mr. Williams for high treason, Mr. Partridge for conspiracy; the spiracy," and one for "borse steating;" Mr. Williams for high tre-son, Mr. Partridge for conspiracy; the others nothing against them—theythave been impressed nearly a month for no crime. Mr. Brown came to Lawrence to assist in its defense a few days prior to the destruction of the hotel and printing presses, and for coing that he is indicted for high treason by Judge Cate! MR. BROWN'S HOUSE BURNED BY A MOB.

Cato!

MR. BROWN'S HOUSE BURNED BY A MOB.

While Mr. Brown was in this city, his house was attacked by a company under the command of Henry Clay Pato, Special Correspondent of The Missouri Kepublican After sacking the house, it was set of fite by Pato's company and destroyed, together with a library valued at \$250 Mr. B. is a poor man; they have tobbed him of all his property. He is hated and persecuted because he is for making Kansas a Free State. In this way are the settlers robbed by Shannon's posses, assisted by the United States army. We hope the day is not far distant when the banditti and dragoons will be driven out of the country at the point of the bayonet by the eppressed squatters of Kansas.

PRISONERS EKLEASED ON BAIL.

Mesure. Legate and Hoyt, arrested by Harvey and the dragoons under the command of the drunken Lieut. Perkins, a few days since, have been released on bail.

Corgress is expected to make an appropriation of \$55,000 to baild a Bastile in Kansas, for the safe cou-

fines et t of the settlers. The only prisons here now are action cloth tents, guarded by soldiers; and fears are entertained that the prisoners will take cold. T.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI AIDING THE BOR-DER RUFFIANS.

The editor of The St Louis Democrat, writing from Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, on the 28th

ult, says:

"There are no cannon in Jessessan, on the sound piked, primoun'ed ones in the basement of the Capitol. Sterling Price, Governor of Missouri, a State nominally at prace with the United States, sent tester pieces of cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets to Atchison and Stringfellow for the conquest of Kansas, a Territory of the United States. This fact requires no comment, but it calls for impeachment. Many a man for a leaser crime had to stretch his rock over the black. Will the conservative masses of Missouri lie comment under this outrage? It would justify a revolution, even before the inevitable one of the 4th of coment unfer this outrage? It would justify a revolation, even before the inevitable one of the 4th of
August, and by other means than the ballot box. Will
comence, which loves peace because it flourishes
only in the calim—will St. Louis and the loys: citizens
of the State reponse and ratify fillibusterism on our
own territory, and disgrace Missouri by electing the
Price, Atchison and Stringt-llow ticket, which is
headed by Trusten Polis? Surely fillibusterism is not
democracy, nor are public criminals necessarily rational Democrats? This cannot be the creed, nor
these the appatles of Democracy—the doctrine of humarity."

The river pirates are only following the example of the Governor. "We will subdue you" goes bravely

We find the following Border Ruffian account of the recent outrage on the Chicago Emigrants in The St. Louis Intelligencer, the Know Nothing organ: BORDER NEWS PER CLERK OF NEW LUCY.

BORDER NEWS PER CLERK OF NEW LUCY. The New Lucy left St Joseph. June 27th; Weston, Saturday, 28th; James H. Lucas passed up the even ing previous. Weather dry and het. River falling fast. Corn perishing for want of rain. Arrived at Kansas 11 o'clock a. m. Town in commotion, an express having arrived from Lexington announcing the steamer Sultan on her way up, with a large number of Abelitionists on board, armed to the teeth, determined to force their way through all opposition. Oce hun-Abelitionists on board, armed to the teeth, determined to force their way through all opposition. One hundred and fifty Pro-Slaver, men from the interior determined to disarm and send them back. Encamped on the control of the contr termined to disaum and send them back. Encamped on the wharf all night previous, with a bowlder for a pillow, and the blue vault of heaven for a covering. Arrived at Wayne City 12 o'clock m. 200 men well armed, and with two field pieces, waiting the arrival of Sultan. Several ladies from Independence (God bless them) enrolled themselves under the Pro-Slavery banners, armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, determined to take a share in the expected conflict. The William Campbell passed up with a large number of Southerners on board, bound for Kansar. Arriving at Liberty, the whole population for miles around appeared to be at the landing, well aimed with two pieces of artillery, waiting the appearance of the Sultan, determined to compel her to land or blow her to atome. Met the railroad packet Australia below Liberty, and the Sultan at Sibley, with the expected party on board, but having been relieved of their arms and ammunition by the Waverly boys. Left Lexington on Sunday, 29th; Emigrant passed up during the night; Morning Star at Lower Landing; Acmiral below Waverly; Thomas E. Tutt, Herald at Providence; 20th, J. M. Convers at Martur's, Omaha end E. A. Ogden at Claysville, Martha Jewott at Bennett's.

A NORTHERN PRINTER TARRED AND FEATHERED.

To the Editors of The Chicago Tribune.

Manhattan, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

A courier from Lawrence has just handed me the subjuined communication:

rubjoined communication: Topeka, Kansas, June 14, 1856.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 14, 1856.

Mr. Jas. Redpath. Lawrence, Kansas.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 10th inst.,
I will give you a condensed statement of facts in the case you refer to.

On my returning to the Territory, from Ohio, in May on my returning to the Territory, from Ohio, in May last, I was intercepted at Lexington, Mo. A small party of the citizens of that place came on board the boat, who made themselves rather officious by questioning travelers as to their destination—most of them Southern men, bound for Kansas. A gentleman (!) stepped up to me and held out his hand, remarking at the same time, "I certainly know you." I replied, 'twas possible. He asked me to accompany them into town. I declined, stating that the boat would soon put out, and that I would not have time. He then turned to the others who ame on board with him and held a short consultation, when he again turned to me and said: "Accompany us into town."

I replied that I would not.

He then said, "By God, you shall go! Come on, boys, isy hold!"

of me, and ferribly dragged me off the boat. Besistor me, and seconly dragged me off the boat. Resist-ance would have been useless. They took me to a forel, where I was introduced to several distin-shished (?) individuals, after which we get support. About 9 or 10 p. m. the same evening, I was invited to take a waik. Of course I was obliged to go. Af-ter walking about two mives we met another party— one of whom carried a pad. Very little was said to ne; the tacking was all among themselves asize.

one acked if I was returing to the I-rritory! What believes I in ecocd following when there?

I had torgotten to state that the leader of this party of rell bounds had seen me when I was a prisoner in the line-curicamps! Lecompton, K.T., in December, 1805. At that the I had in possession two hundred copies of the "Constitution of the State of Kansas," which, with other papers, were stolen and destroyed.

To the inquiry as to my future business in the Territor, my repry was that I would probably be connected with a poper. They talked apart for some time. Finally the leader told me:

"We owe you a small debt, and it might as well be paid now as at any other time."

I uplied, "As you see fit, gentlemen; I am in your hands."

hands."
"Ite takes it cool," said on of them; another, "It's
a damed shame, boys, let him loose."
"No! to!" said half a dezen vouces. "Let us fix
him and give him a starter to ward Abolitionism."
"Goor," cred the crowd.
"Well, Sir," addressing me, "you will please divest
yourself of your clothing."
"I would rather be excused."
"You make the crows."

yourself of your cooling."

"I would rather be excused."

"No parleying new Sir; take hold, boys; lay his garments one-side, and let everything be done in an orderly manner."

My clothing was removed from off my back; and instead I was covered with a sticky-abstance, generally called "tar;" feathers were poured over it. I also received several severe strokes from persons in the gang, and was otherwise brutally treated. My clothes were then given to me, and I was told to depart. I started toward St Louis; walked about fifteen miles between that and morning, pulling up at a wood-ya di as soon as the boat came along, and I took deck passage for St. Louis, where I tarried a few days, and again took passage for Katesas City. I arrived safe. Several interesting eccues took place on my second trip, but I will not give them here. but I will not give them here.
Yours for Freedom in Kansas, J. F. CUMMINGS.

Gov. Shannor, says The Cleveland Leader, is un Gov. Sbannor, says The Cleveland Levier, is unbefore yours to crazy all the time. When is St.
Louis, a few days since, he surhorized The Missouri
Republican to state that the rumor that he had resigned his office was unfounded, yet in The Lexington
Weekly Express of June 21, we find the following:

LETIER TO COL. BUFORD FROM GOV. SHANNON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 10, 1850, 
LECOMPTON, K. F.

LECOMPTON, K. P. S MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th is received. I wrote to you some days ago, which, I presume, you had not received at the date of your last.

You can have no difficulty in coming into the Terri-

tory with bona fice settlers.

I have resigned my office, and leave for St. Louis probably on to morrow. As soon as I pass the line, Col. Woodron will be the acting Governor, and if you have any difficulty with the tropps, you will accress him on the subject. I repeat that my proclamation has no application to bons fide emigrants mation has no application to bons use mation has no application to bons use coming icto the Territory. Yours, with respect, WILSON SHANNON. Signed]

N. B.-I will probably see you as I pass down.

## CITY ITEMS.

STRAWS .- A vote was taken on the Presidential question by the passengers on the steamboat Hero, from Peughkeepsie to this city, jesterday, which resulted as follows: Fremont, 67; Fillmore, 47; Buobanan, 17.

The Board of Aldermen did little last evening except receive communications from departments, abstracts of which we give in the regular report.

SIXTEENTH WARD -The friends of freedom in the Sixteenth Ward are requested to meet at the corner of Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street this evening, to form & Fremont Club

DIAMOND REEF -The work of removing Diamond Reef is slowly progressing To-day, at 21 o'clock, two powerful blasts will be fired upon the reef. members of the Common Council have been invited to witness it, and a steam boat will be at Whitehall for their accommodation at 2 o'clock.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS .- A meeting of the German Frement and Dayton Club of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening in the hall of the Henry Clay House, corner of Second street and Avenue A. The ball was crowded. Dr. Brueninghäusen, the President, called the assemblage to order at o'clock in a little speech, which was received with loud applause. Dr. Frohlieb, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved.

Dr. Försch was then introduced. He spoke of the

difficulties under which the country was laboring, and people. They would add country to country uctil, like the empire of the great Napoleon, the United States must fall asunder from lock of the Lover for the period of the Lover for the great Napoleon, the United States must fall asunder from lock of the Lover for the great Napoleon, the United States must fall asunder from lock of the Lover for the great Napoleon, the United States for the great Napoleon of the great Napoleon of the United States for the great Napoleon of the Great States must full asunder from lack of unity, if they were allowed to go on They were continually fawa ing upon the Southern States. They were not real Democrats, and Germans could not be Democrats unless they were out of the Democratic party. Dr. Forsch slluded to the steps of the Slave Power and to the accursed Nebraska bill Let them not trust in mere words. Louis Napoleon had sworn to support the French Constitution, and Stephen Douglas had sworn to support our own. The Democratic party existed no longer; it had long since lost its life of Demeeracy. South Carolina was a paragon of Democracy. But let a man go there and talk about the wrongfulness of Slavery, and they would find a halter for him. Dr. Försch speke of Brooks, Herbert and the out-rages in Kansas. He would not speak of the character of Buchanan; he had no political character. Were he one of his approrters he should be a hamed to op-pere him to a man who, in his contributions to the world's knowledge, had equaled a Humboldt and an Arago. He did not blame Pierce for the state of the country. Pierce was orly weak. It was owing to the corruption of the party, which he had not strength to withstand. The Republican party was purified of Know Nothingiam, and Colonel Fremont was no more s Know-Nothing than he was. Dr Forsch concluded by wishing the downfall of Slavery and the election of Fremont and Dayton. He was heard throughout with the greatest enthusiasm, and on a reference to The Staats Zeitung, that Buchanan sheet was treated to a set of hearty German groaus.

Dr. Schramm followed in a strong denunciation of the Slave Power, which was warmly responded to, and thirty or forty names were added to the roll of the

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS .- A meeting of the Republicans of the Second Ward was held last evening at the Museum Hotel, Ann street. There was a fair attendance of members. Thomas Gale occupied the chair, and Edward Pepper was appointed Secretary. A Committee was appointed to negotiate for the pur-chase of a banner for the Club After the transaction of some further business and a few speeches, the meeting acjourned to meet on Monday next

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The third regular meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth Ward was beld last evening at the Museum Hotel, coreer of West Broadway and Franklin street. About eighty persons were present. Ira Du Bois occupied the chair. After reading and approving the proceedings of the previous meeting the Chairman of the Committee on Organization made his report; but the sense of the meeting being that some modification was required, the report was rereferred to the Committee, with instructions to report on Monday next Luman Sherwood of the Sixteenth Ward then addressed the meeting in an able speech, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Free Academy was continued yesterday. The Introductory Class was examined in Linear Drawing. The examination consisted in drawing various angles, polygons, elipses and spirals, and copying a vase from be black-board. The Class has been taught fire times a week for the term, and many of the drawing boo showed a good degree of accuracy and freedom, and that the foundation of a thorough training of the eye and hard had been laid. This course is continued through the freshman year, and aff eds one of the best opportunities of learning practical drawing which can be found in the country. Its advantages are especisty evident in the course of Civil Engineering. A very finely executed map of a portion of Moose River was on exhibition, the work of two of the students last Fall. The Preshman Class was examined in Roman History and Rhetoric The two studies have occupied five recitations a week for the post term, and seemed to have been prosecuted with ordinary success. The Schiors were reviewed in Chemistry, in which they have taken four lessens a week for the term; a good portion of them succeeded in answering most questions on general theoretical chemistry—the shortness of the time allotted to chemistry precludes the possibility of anything further. The examination is concluded to Philosophy, Sophomores in Drawing, Freshmen in the Languages, and the Introductory Class in Geometry. Five or six spectators only were attracted by the in-teresting exercises of yesterday; the rooms may be crowded to-day.

INFRACTIONS OF QUARANTINE LAWS - Dominick Rajors, Andrew J. Sharitt, George Chambers and others, bearmen of Staten Island, were indicted by the last Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York for violations of the quarantine laws, and for obstructing the Heath Officer in the discharge of his official di tics. The bill of indictment charges the parties with aid ng and abetting those who had been unlawfully and dangerous'y holding intercourse and communication with vessels and passengers under quarantine, infeeted with small-pox. The cases are set down for trial to-day in the Court of General Sessions of this city, Recorder Smith presiding. THE LATE FATAL SUGAR HOUSE CASUALTY .-

THE LATE FATAL SUGAR HOUSE CASUALTY.—
James Mullony, one of the three mose who, on the 30th att, were precitated from the stack to the first floor of the serve sfinery No. 28 Lectuard street, by the breaking of a rope, by which a platform on which they were railing was stagended, do decreased in the New York Hospital of the injuries he received. One of his companious in the fall, cited at the time of its accurrence—the other, some days arterward. Corosac transles was pesterday celled to hole an inquest upon the body of Mullony, the least of the victims. The evidence of several of the employees of the establishment was taken, and showed careleseness on the part of the proprietors of the establishment; has been part of the proprietors of the establishment; that the rope which brake had been weak for sometime, and he had spoken of its condition to two or three persons whose duty it was to attend to the matter, and had notifiedly returned to ride upon the platform until a new rope had been eatied. Another witness testified that during the two years which be had worked at the rofinery be had known of more forthern. Evidence was slee alduted showing that deceased tell his wife some weeks ago that the rope was old and unsafe. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a tracture of the leg and other injuries received by the falling of a pla form at the Sugar Refinery \$0.22 keonard sirrest, on the Stath of June, 1859. Further, we causure Mesers, Harris, Evens & Co. for allowing the ropes of the platform in said during Refinery to remain in an unasfe condition.

The deceased was native of Ireland, 43 years of ago, and resided with his family in fillary storet, Brooalyn.

WHOLESALE DEPREDATIONS BR YOUNG BURGLARS.—Officers Gilten, Waters, Bitmingham and others of the Second Ward Police, pasterday arrested John Borger, John Hepp, Rebt. Rudden and James Flynn, all boys, charged with a series of burglaries committed in the lower part of the city. Among the borkbindery of J. R. Houle, No. 124 Nassan street, which they entered on two different flights and roobed of quantities of tools and other property. Six weeks ago these youngsters broke into the printing office of The Dusly Pieses and carried off column rules and other property; and more recently they broke into the same centablishment and committed similar depredations. A few mights as other property and more recently they broke into the same centablishment and committed similar depredations. As several inwyser's and other offices in the building No. 124 Nassau street, at dearned off all they could say their hands on; and about the rame time thay entered Oliver's printing establishment in Anna street, and robbed it of a considerable amount of property. Capt. Leonard of the Second Ward Folice states that these youngsters have, he believes, committed at least 30 or 40 bur, lathes during the past six mounts. Most of the stolen property has been recovered at the puth shop of one Malone in Worth street, where the boys sold it for a tithe of its value. Some of it was sold at a similar shop in Centre street. The boys coff saeed having committed the above burglarles, at dward locked up. WHOLESALE DEPREDATIONS BE YOUNG BURGLARS.

CHARGE OF PERJURY—STRAW BALL.—John Lawson, a German, who states that he resides at No. 513 Greenwich street, appeared yesterday before Justice Welsh, and offered himself as bondsman for one Jacob Miller, who had been arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He made eath that he had a clothing store at No. 152 Canai street, and owned a stock of goods which it contained, which he valued at \$1,500. Homeoleasy after taking the outh, the Magistrate rewrived ino mation which led to the belief that Lawson had sworn falsely, to Officer Webb of the Lower Police Court was dispatched with him to visit the Canal street store; but, on arriving there, he building proved to be a dwelling, and was not occupied as a store. Lawson then led the officer on a wild-goose chase," but was finally brought back to the Tombs and locked up.

DEATH BY BURNS.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest year-reay at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Ann Keerney, a child, whose death was caused by burns. It appears hat on Sunday deceased was espaced in airding a fire in a tove in the house of her parents, No. 89 Washington street, when the flames communicated to her dress, and before they could be extenguished she was fatally burned, and died a few outsider. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by burne ceidentally received."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—An old offender, calling bin self John Smith, was arrested yesterday after a long rece and hard fight, by Officer Gross of the Nineteenth Wart Follow, charged with breaking into the paint shop of Mr. Waits, in Forty-sight street, near Third avenue, and stealing therefrom property to the value of \$200. He was taken before Justice Dogart and committed, in default of \$1,000 ball, for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner Perry held as inquest yesterday upon the body of Philip Coraell, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age who was drowned on Sunday availage by accidentally falling into the dock, foot of Stanton street, East River. The Jury rendered a vertilet of "Accidental death." Doceased leaves a family tesiding at No. 81 Lewis street.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Patients treated ouring June, 1856.—Sew York Dispensary, 2003, at their dwellings, 500; testal, 3516; adults, 561; children under 15 years, 222; vaccimated, 374; prescriptions dispensed, 3494. Notificen under 15 years, 272; vaccimated, 374; prescriptions dispensed, 3180. Esseem Dispensary, 1537; at their dwellings, 273; total, 1570; adults, 658; children under 15 years, 272; vaccimated, 418; prescriptions dispensed, 4180. Esseem Dispensary, 1537; at their dwellings, 273; total, 1570; adults, 658; children under 15 years, 201; total, 116; adults, 740; children under 15 years, 704; vaccimated, 163; prescriptions dispensed, 5008. Aggregate number to whose modical services and medicines were rendered gratuitously during the mouth of June, males, 3235; females, 4450. Nativity.—2739 jutients were born in the United States, and 4866 in faceign cuarries. Partial results.—Sent to hospital, 228; died, 58. The principal causes of death were—Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, and Phribis Pulmonary. The prevailing disease chiefly affected the cutaneous and respiratory system, among the most important were Small Pox, Scarlettun, Measlee, and Consumption.

the cutaneous and respiratory system, among the most important were Small Pox, Scarlettina, Measies, and Consumption.

[Advertisement.]

N. Y. AND E. R. R., OFFICE GENERAL SUP'L.,

New Yoak, June 11, 1858.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel-Dear Sir: Permit me to return you my sincers thanks for the thorough cure of the most annoying affilicitous with which an active man could be harassed, viz: Piled

I had felt for many years their gradual incursion, and some three years since I was operated upon by the old method of ligature and exclusion; this, however, only afforded a temperary relief; he violence of the disease increased to such as extentionally in the serious orders of my profession. Fortunally, in a moment of doubt 4 yielded to my curiosity to learn the method adopted by your to-radicate the disease without an operation. I had been convented of its impossibility by many trials of remedies, and not even your position as editor of a journal wises candid teachir school for many years been my delight, gave me any conviction of its truth. But I am now convinced by a thorough cure, and complete removation of my constitution, that its position of its truth. But I am now convinced by a strongch cure, and complete removation of my constitution, that its owner disease may be removed.

I am so desirous that all thus sifficted may experience similar benefit, that I could not forbear sending you tale letter, as a know the numbilingness of people to lend any creduce to each assurance as are usually published.

I true however, that the numerous cases of cores effected by you upon persons extensively known in the community may you upon persons extensively known in the community may you upon persons extensively known in the community may be reflected. The Medical my dependence of the feeture of domeric life, for the reception of these patients whe require of domeric life, for the reception of the scalped has established a spectors Paivart Hospital, in one of the most elegant and spacehous Paivart Hospital, in

A VALUABLE TONIC,—The OXYGENATED BOX-TERS have received weighty indomements, comprising the names of distinguished Merchants and Statesman, attacting the superiority of this medicine for the cure of Dynopeia in all its forms.

PORTRAITS OF HUMANITY TAKEN WITH ALA. the adereits beauties of Nature, by Hollnes' Paymet lavek. From, immeritalizing mashind, 1,000 daily at the cost of Sec., Sec. and \$1, by the new Lampratype Art, No. 289 Broadway. Francest and victory.